

Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Executive Summary

For
The
Integrated
Resource
Management
Plan

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chstqhesipple'
hnkhwlkhwlstsutnet

“The future course
of our renewal”



Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Natural Resource Department
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Plummer, Idaho 83851
September 2005

Cover photos: (top) Historic Photo #1857: Men on horses in DeSmet (*Coeur d'Alene Tribe/Courtesy of Fr. Thomas Connelly, S.J.*); (bottom) Plummer Butte (*Courtesy Alison Meyer*)



Coeur d'Alene Tribe Integrated Resource Management Plan

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“The future course of our renewal”

Executive Summary Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS)

September 2005

Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Chief J. Allan
Chairman

Debra Rosenbaum
Plummer Agency

Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS)

Coeur d'Alene Tribe Integrated Resource Management Plan

Prepared by: **Coeur d'Alene Tribe and
processed through the Bureau of Indian Affairs
Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation
Plummer, Idaho**

Abstract:

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is developing a programmatic level recommendation for land use, natural resource enhancement and protection, residential/commercial growth and development planning, and cultural preservation for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The Tribe is also developing programmatic level recommendations for the management of natural, cultural and environmental resources for the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

Input from an Interdisciplinary Team (IDT), Community Advisory Committee (CAC), the public, and government agencies has been used to establish both 100-year desired future conditions and 20-year management goals. These desired future conditions and goals have been developed for the IRMP resource categories and are assessed and compared in this DPEIS. The desired future condition for the Reservation is to maintain its current rural character.

A Preferred Alternative was developed to protect the natural and cultural environment while supporting overall social and economic needs. The Preferred Alternative is a combination of the agencies' and public's long-term vision for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation based on IDT, CAC, and public input. Specific alternative elements, desired future conditions and specific resource goals are discussed in Chapter 2, Alternatives Including the Proposed Action.

This DPEIS complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as set forth in 40 CFR Part 1500 through 1508. This DPEIS also complies with the U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulations set forth in 516 Departmental Manual (DM) 6, Appendix 4 [61 Federal Register 67845 (1996)]. Additionally, it follows the BIA policy regarding protection and enhancement of environmental quality, as published in 30 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual (BIAM) Supplement 1. The USDI BIA is the federal agency responsible for this DPEIS.

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Executive Summary of IRMP DPEIS

Table of Contents

Abstract	ES ii
Introduction	ES 1
Maps	ES 2
1.0 Purpose and Need	ES 4
2.0 Alternatives Including the Preferred Alternative	ES 6
2.1 Elements Common to All Alternatives	ES 6
Land Use Recommendations Common to All Alternatives	ES 8
Land Use 100-Year Desired Future Conditions and 20-Year Goals Common to All	ES 8
LMR1: Development (Red Areas on Maps)	ES 9
LMR2: Conservation (Blue Areas on Maps)	ES 9
LMR3: Rural (Orange Areas on Maps)	ES 10
LMR4: Recreation (Bright Yellow Areas on Maps)	ES 11
LMR5: Agriculture (Light Yellow Areas on Maps)	ES 12
LMR6: Forest (Green Areas on Maps)	ES 12
2.2 Issues	ES 13
2.3 Description of the Alternatives	ES 13
Alternatives Considered	ES 13
2.3.1 Alternative A: No Action, No Change From Current Management	ES 13
2.3.2 Alternative B: <i>Stqhesipile'</i> Integrated Resource Alternative	ES 14
Table 2.3.1 Land Management Recommendations by Watershed Alternative B (in Acres)	ES 14
Figure 2.3.1 Map of Alternative B	ES 15
2.3.3 Alternative C: Natural Resource Conservation	ES 16
Table 2.3.2 Land Management Recommendations by Watershed Alternative C (in Acres)	ES 16
Figure 2.3.2 Map of Alternative C	ES 17
2.3.4 Alternative D: Growth and Development	ES 16
Table 2.3.3 Land Management Recommendations by Watershed Alternative D (in Acres)	ES 19
Figure 2.3.3 Map of Alternative D	ES 18
2.4 Alternative Comparison	ES 20
2.4.1 Table comparing the Land Management Recommendations in acres for each alternative	ES 20
2.4.2 Table containing the Land Use the 100-Year Desired Future Conditions for all alternatives	ES 21

2.4.3 Table comparing the 100-Year DFCs and 20-Year Goals for each alternative	ES 22
2.5 Implementation, Monitoring and Amendment Process	ES 39
Implementation and Monitoring	ES 39
Amendment Process	ES 39
3.0 Affected Environment	ES 39
4.0 Environmental Consequences	ES 40
4.1.1 Table comparing the environmental consequences of each alternative	ES 41
Table 4.1.2 Social and Economics Consequences for each alternative	ES 46
List of Photos	
Coeur d'Alene Lake view (<i>Alison Meyer</i>)	ES 4
Landscape Photo # 6318: Ech'ts'utm—"Log lying across path" Monument Peak; (<i>Coeur d'Alene Tribe/John Hartman</i>)	ES 8
Historic Photo #1818: Youth Tipi Camp, 1986, DeSmet (<i>Coeur d'Alene Tribe/Fr. Thomas Connolly, S.J.</i>)	ES 11
Historic photo #1809: July 4th Celebration, 1922 (<i>Courtesy of Fr. Connolly</i>)	ES 19
Landscape photo #6707: Ne'atsqhaqhst'm "Where Crows Call" (<i>Coeur d'Alene Tribe/John Hartman</i>)	ES 20
Lake Photo #8311: Wapato, Hawley's Landing (<i>Coeur d'Alene Tribe/John Hartman</i>)	ES 40

Executive Summary of the IRMP DPEIS

From time immemorial the old ones walked here; those yet unborn will walk here too. The Schitsu'umsh presence here on the Reservation and within our ancient homelands has existed since the beginning of time.

Every Tribal member knows and feels the links to generations past and understands the connection with those yet to come. Our traditions and culture continue to develop as they have for thousands of years in this place.

*In the faces of Tribal members today, you see the images of our ancestors
(CD'A Tribe).*

Introduction

Since time immemorial, the Coeur d'Alene River Basin of the western Rocky Mountains has been home to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe exercised inherent power deriving from its sovereign status, long before the advent of European discovery of the Americas. The Tribe has always possessed the inherent sovereign authority to govern itself and determine its own destiny. In 1873, the Tribe gave up its claims to more than three million acres of its aboriginal territory and the Tribe's first reservation was established by Executive Order of President Ulysses S. Grant. The 1873 executive order and subsequent agreements with the United States for further cessions of Tribal territory in 1889, 1894 and 1897, all recognized the Tribe's inherent sovereign authority (figures 1.0 and 1.1). In 1947 the Tribe adopted its constitution, pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and since that time has functioned under a governmental system responsible for the health, welfare and safety of its members and for the protection of Tribal assets and natural resources. The Tribe is a federally recognized Indian Tribe and continues to exercise its inherent sovereign authority, altered only by its government-to-government relationship with the United States.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe (Tribe) has established goals to protect the cultural and environmental values of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Specifically, the goals of the Tribe's Natural Resource Department are to preserve, protect, enhance and manage the natural resources, improve the quality of life, and to provide social and economic benefits across the Reservation and the Tribe's aboriginal territory.



Figure 1.0

Coeur d'Alene Reservation

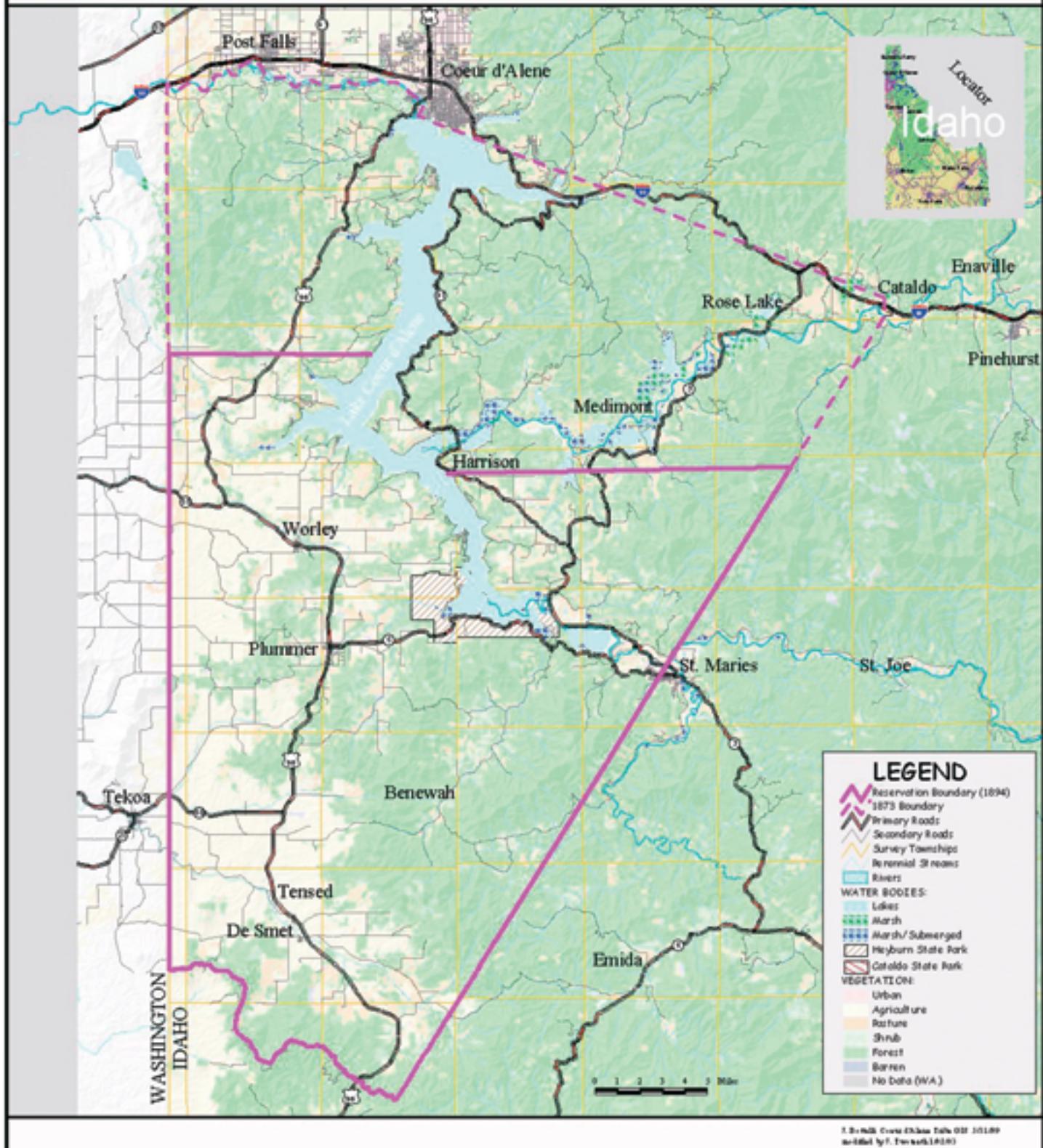
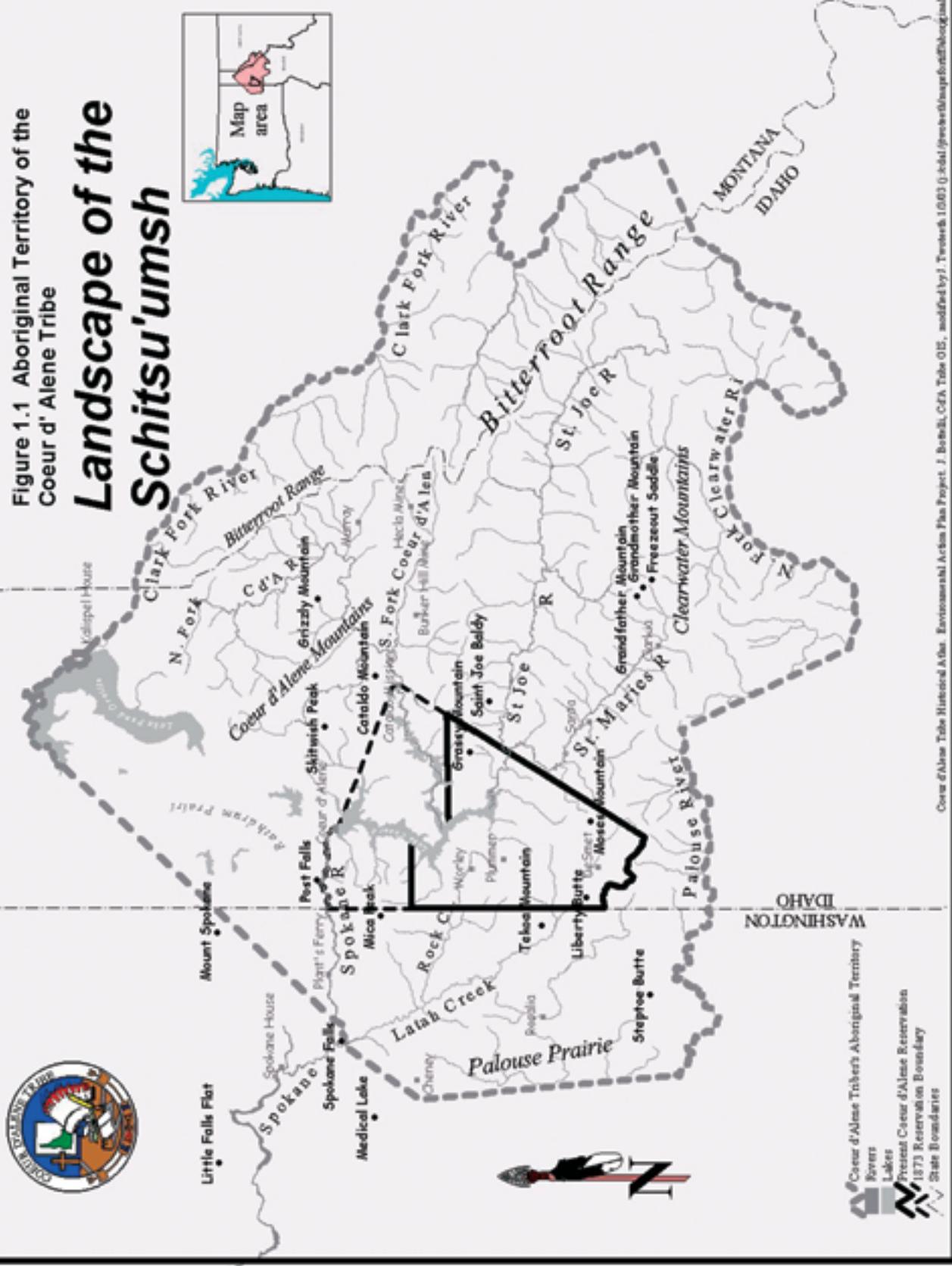


Figure 1.1 Aboriginal Territory of the
Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Landscape of the *Schitsu'umsh*





Coeur d'Alene Lake (*Alison Meyer photo*)

1.0 Purpose and Need

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is developing an Integrated Resource Management Plan to address the natural resources and environmental issues that were identified in the Tribe's *Environmental Action Plan (EAP) Assessment of Environmental Concerns on and near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation* report. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that a range of alternative actions be developed and compared in an effort to minimize environmental impacts of proposed actions. The range of alternatives included in this Summary represent a diversity of perspectives on how the natural, environmental and cultural resources of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and aboriginal territory should be managed. This Summary contains a description of the alternatives, identifies the preferred alternative and provides a summary of the environmental consequences of the alternatives.

The purpose of the DPEIS and the NEPA process is to evaluate impacts of the preferred and alternative actions. This DPEIS has been prepared to inform decision makers and the public of the impacts associated with each of the considered alternatives. It focuses on the issues and concerns identified by the public and resource agencies during initial scoping and subsequent public involvement activities.

The alternatives evaluated in this Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) were developed by the Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) Interdisciplinary Team (IDT). The alternatives integrate comments and suggestions obtained from public workshops, public meetings, questionnaires, state and federal agency representatives, and the IRMP Community Advisory Committee (CAC). To address the issues identified from the public involvement/scoping process, the IDT developed a set of goals and objectives for the Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP).

The proposed action is to develop an Integrated Resource Management Plan for Coeur d'Alene Tribal resources. The Tribe has utilized Federal funding from the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop the IRMP DPEIS. A related proposed action is to tier the Tribe's Forest Management Plan and a potential future Agricultural Resources Management Plan to the Tribe's IRMP, as well as other more specific Tribal resource management plans.

This DPEIS complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as set forth in 40 CFR Part 1500 through 1508. This DPEIS also complies with the U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulations set forth in 516 Departmental Manual (DM) 6, Appendix 4 [61 Federal Register 67845 (1996)]. Additionally, it follows the BIA policy regarding protection and enhancement of environmental quality, as published in 30 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual (BIAM) Supplement 1. The USDI BIA is the federal agency responsible for this DPEIS.

This DPEIS does not assess the impact of historic mining and/or milling activities on or near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation or the Coeur d'Alene River. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment being undertaken by the Tribe and the United States is addressing mining - and/or milling-related resource impacts independent of the EAP Project.



2.0 Alternatives Including the Preferred Alternative

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is developing a programmatic level recommendation for land use, natural resource enhancement and protection, residential/commercial growth and development planning, and cultural preservation for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The Tribe is also developing programmatic level recommendations for the management of natural, cultural and environmental resources for the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

This Summary describes three IRMP alternatives, including the Preferred Alternative, and the "no action" alternative. Public Involvement and input obtained during the IRMP Future Focus Workshops were used assisted in creating the alternatives. As alternatives were developed and refined, some features were modified or new elements were included.

The first main element of the alternatives in this IRMP DPEIS consists of land use recommendations. In respect to natural resources planning for land use, the Tribe recommends dividing the Reservation into Land Management Areas (LMA) based on watershed boundaries. These LMAs are the Lake Creek, Lake Coeur d'Alene, St. Maries/St. Joe, Plummer Creek, Benewah Creek and Hangman Creek watersheds (Figure 2.1.1). Although the Tribe recommends that land use planning occur on a watershed basis, land use recommendations in this Summary are detailed only for the Reservation portions of each LMA watershed. Coordination and cooperation on land use management activities between the Tribe and other agencies is recommended for the entirety of LMA watersheds and the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

Other main elements of the alternatives consist of 100–year desired future conditions (DFCs) and 20–year goals and objectives for four main resource categories:

- Landscape: Includes 100–year DFCs for the Tribe's aboriginal territory, including the Reservation.
- Culture: Includes 100–year DFCs for the Tribe's aboriginal territory, including the Reservation.
- Natural Environment: Includes overall 100–year DFCs and 20–year goals for a number of natural resource-related categories on the Reservation.
- Human Environment: Includes overall 100–year DFCs and 20–year goals for a number of development and infrastructure-related resource categories that impact natural and Tribal cultural resources on the Reservation.

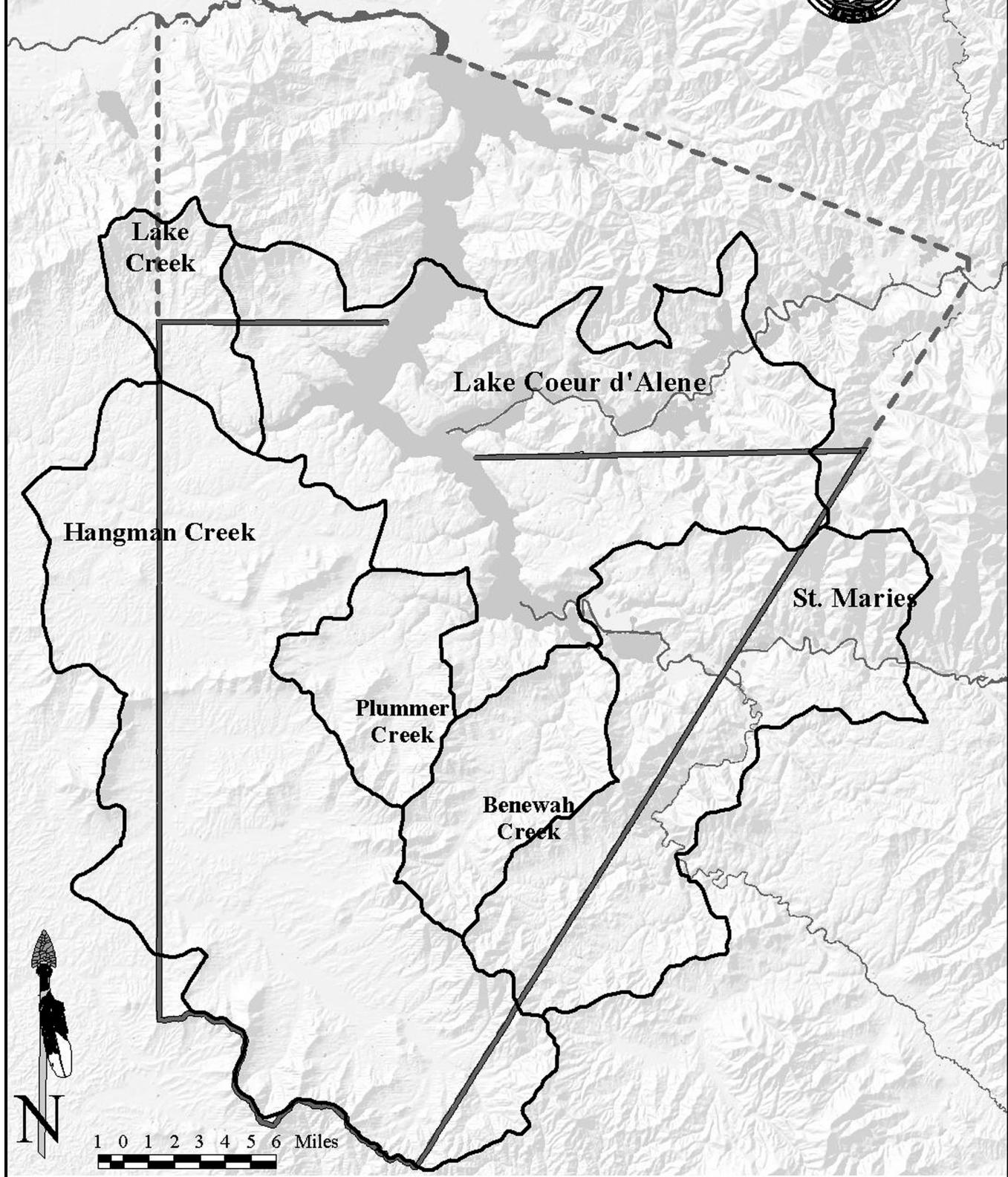
2.1 Elements Common to All Alternatives

This section of the Summary describes areas where all of the alternatives are the same. The section includes (Tables 2.4.1 and 2.4.2):

- Land use recommendations common to all alternatives.
- Land use 100–Year DFCs and 20–Year Goals common to all alternatives.

Figure 2.1.1

Land Management Areas



Cd'A Tribe GIS modified by J. Twoteeth 1-3-03 ([j:/cda1/jtwoteeth/mapsfortiff/studyareas.apr](http://cda1/jtwoteeth/mapsfortiff/studyareas.apr))



Ech'ts'utm—"Log lying across path" Monument Peak

* Other Elements Common to All Alternatives

There are 100-year Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) and 20-year Goals for each resource category that are common to all alternatives. For a complete listing of these, please refer to Table 2.4.3 in section 2.4 Alternative Comparison.

Land Use Recommendations Common to All Alternatives

The traditional cultural land use of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and input from all Reservation residents drive many common elements in each IRMP alternative. The elements common to all alternatives discovered and developed by the IDT are presented below as 100-Year DFCs, 20-Year Goals and Land Management Recommendations (LMRs). Note: The LMRs do not always directly correspond to watershed boundaries.

Land Use 100-Year Desired Future Conditions and 20-Year Goals Common to All

1. Restore and maintain Tribal cultural land use for subsistence activities as desired.

2. Maintain the rural character of the Reservation in all LMRs except for areas designated for development.
3. Encourage maintenance of existing farmland and forestland.
4. Encourage maintenance and restoration of wetlands, riparian areas, streams and forestland.
5. Discourage subdivision of property in all LMRs except for areas designated for development.
6. Develop a Land Use Plan for the Reservation, including a Shoreline Management Plan.
7. Develop open space plans for Reservation watersheds.
8. Utilize principles of conservation zoning to require conservation of open space identified in the plans when property is developed.

LMR1: Development (Red Areas on Maps)

This land use designation in the IRMP alternatives provides for the growth and development of commercial, industrial, residential, recreation, and administrative facilities. In this LMR, development takes priority over all other uses.

- Encourage infrastructure development and designate areas for similar commercial land use such as business, industry, high density residential, recreation (commercial and private), and government facilities.
- Encourage establishing zoning regulations in the Development LMR1 for controlled growth.
- Maintain zoning regulations coordination with local and county entities for compatibility and consistency.
- Identify areas as culturally or ecologically significant and create protective designations.
- Maintain and encourage continued production on agricultural and forestlands.
- Encourage and designate areas for infrastructure expansion (water, sewer, utilities, and roads) to meet growth.
- Protect areas of designated critical habitat and wetlands.
- Encourage application of Tribal Forest Management Plan Standards and Guidelines, especially those related to riparian zone management.

LMR2: Conservation (Blue Areas on Maps)

This land use designation in the IRMP alternatives provides for the maintenance and protection of ecological and Tribal cultural values, which are an integral part of Tribal existence. In this LMR, conservation takes priority over all other uses.

- Discourage new pockets of commercial, industrial, residential, recreation, and government growth.

- Encourage and designate areas of existing ecological and Tribal cultural significance for protection. Increase restoration activities to move towards pre-settlement conditions.
- Areas with existing recreational development and activities could be expanded and new recreation sites could be added if a site specific analysis concluded it would enhance, be compatible, or complementary to ecological and Tribal cultural preservation.
- Allow for existing agricultural and forestlands to remain in production.
- Discourage expansion of infrastructure (water, sewer, utilities, and roads). Any new infrastructure needs would be compatible with the environment and on a case-by-case basis.
- Encourage reduction of road density for a target road density of 1 mile/square mile.
- Protect and restore areas for fisheries and wildlife habitat, Tribal cultural uses, and wetlands as opportunities arise.
- Encourage application of Tribal Forest Management Plan Standards and Guidelines, especially those related to riparian zone management.

LMR3: Rural (Orange Areas on Maps)

This land use designation in the IRMP alternatives provides for the maintenance and protection of the Reservation's rural character. This provides for retention of the "working" landscape, while maintaining open space and natural areas. In this LMR, retention of the Reservation's rural character would take priority over all other uses.

- Encourage maintenance of the rural character of the Reservation.
- Areas that are suggested for residential, commercial and recreational development would need to be assessed as to whether they are compatible or complementary to the rural character. Assessments may involve the type of proposed building and materials, size, proximity to other significant areas, and need. Restrictions or exclusion of specific types of recreation and specific criteria for buildings and shoreline development may be recommended.
- Design and implement development in designated areas, including infrastructure (water, sewer, utilities, and roads), that protects existing ecological connectivity and Tribal cultural uses. Any new infrastructure needs would be compatible with the environment and on a case-by-case basis.
- Encourage reduction of road density for a target road density of 3 miles/square mile.
- Maintain existing productive agricultural and forestlands consistent with the rural character.
- Encourage restoration of riparian areas in actively managed lands. Develop cooperative agreements and restore designated priority watersheds where agricultural lands have impacted riparian areas.



Youth Tipi Camp, 1986, DeSmet

- Encourage application of Tribal Forest Management Plan Standards and Guidelines, especially those related to riparian zone management.

LMR4: Recreation (Bright Yellow Areas on Maps)

This land use designation in the IRMP alternatives provides for recreational opportunities. The rural character of the Reservation would be maintained and allow for well planned recreational development. Recreation opportunities would take priority over all other uses in this LMR.

- Encourage protection of recreational land use by maintaining adequate open space and natural areas.
- Discourage commercial and residential growth.
- Identify appropriate areas for recreational related growth.
- Encourage and designate areas for protection of existing ecological and Tribal cultural attributes.
- Recommend the development of shoreline setbacks and buffers around ecological and Tribal culturally significant areas.

- Maintain existing agricultural and forestlands in production.
- Encourage and designate appropriate areas for expansion of infrastructure (water, sewer, utilities, and roads) to meet the needs of recreational use.
- Encourage reduction of road density for a target road density of 3 miles/square mile.
- Encourage application of Tribal Forest Management Plan Standards and Guidelines, especially those related to riparian zone management.

LMR5: Agriculture (Light Yellow Areas on Maps)

This land use designation in the IRMP alternatives provides for the maintenance and protection of the rural and agricultural character of the Reservation. Agriculture would take priority over all other uses in this LMR.

- Encourage and designate areas for agricultural production.
- Allow for the designation of areas for recreational activities that are complimentary to agricultural land use.
- Where appropriate, recommend restoring agricultural lands back into forest or native grasslands.
- Discourage new infrastructure (water, sewer, utilities, and roads) development. Any new infrastructure needs would be compatible with the environment and on a case-by-case basis.
- Encourage reduction of road density for a target road density of 2 miles/square mile.
- Encourage application of Tribal Forest Management Plan Standards and Guidelines, especially those related to riparian zone management.

LMR6: Forest (Green Areas on Maps)

This land use designation in the IRMP alternatives provides for the maintenance and protection of the Reservation's forested areas. Forests and forestry activities would take priority over all other uses in this LMR.

- Encourage and designate areas for timber production. Recommend timber harvests that maintain an ecological balance and foster healthy habitats, consistent with the Tribal Forest Plan.
- Discourage new housing development.
- Designate areas for recreation where compatible with timber development and production.
- Discourage conversion of forestland into agricultural or other land uses.
- Discourage infrastructure (water, sewer, utilities, and roads) development. Any new infrastructure needs would be compatible with the environment and on a case-by-case basis.

- Encourage reduction of road density for a target road density of 2 miles/square mile.
- Encourage application of Tribal Forest Management Plan Standards and Guidelines, especially those related to riparian zone management.

2.2 Issues

Issues that could not be resolved in the Preferred Alternative due to varying opinions are the bases for additional alternative development. These issues are listed below.

- Increases in population and changing land use patterns affect natural and cultural resources, infrastructure needs, and the social and economic integrity of the area.
- The extent of development on the Reservation will have differing effects on biological diversity and social and economic needs.
- Existing cumulative impacts coupled with current growth rates will result in a loss of biological diversity that may not be reversible.
- These cumulative impacts and trends, if not addressed, will result in the loss of the Tribe's ability to maintain traditional Tribal cultural and subsistence activities.

2.3 Description of the Alternatives

The alternatives evaluated in this Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) were developed by the Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) Interdisciplinary Team (IDT). The alternatives integrate comments and suggestions obtained from public workshops, public meetings, questionnaires, local, state and federal agency representatives, and the IRMP Community Advisory Committee (CAC). To address the issues identified from the public involvement/scoping process, the IDT developed a set of goals and objectives for the Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP).

Alternatives Considered

Alternative A: No Action, No Change From Current Management

This alternative includes actions and developments likely to occur in the absence of adopting and implementing an IRMP. Many of the actions anticipated under this alternative are either required to meet existing Tribal or federal law, policy, regulations, or are authorized by existing management plans. Under this alternative, current land use, recreation and resource management activities would continue using existing laws and policies, land use practices, management plans and agreements. Specific resource related management actions or activities identified by the Tribe would continue on lands within the Reservation. Large additional efforts to influence the natural and Tribal cultural resource management of the Tribe's aboriginal territory would not be anticipated to occur. This alternative's desired future condition continues natural and Tribal cultural resource management without broad, Reservation-wide planning and direction. As such, there is no map of land use recommendations for this alternative.

Alternative B: *Stqhesiple*' Integrated Resource Alternative—Preferred Alternative (Figure 2.3.1)

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has identified Alternative B Proposed Action, *Stqhesiple*' Integrated Resource Alternative as the Preferred Alternative. Alternative B provides for the best balance of the physical, biological, social, and Tribal cultural elements to meet the Tribe's overall DFCs on the Reservation and the aboriginal territory.

This alternative recommends and provides guidance for enhancement of natural and Tribal cultural resources, and recommends land use on the Reservation that meets social, community, and economic needs. The 100–year Desired Future Conditions for the Landscape and Tribal Culture resource categories are included in this alternative for the Tribe's aboriginal territory as described in Table 2.4.3, Elements Common to All Alternatives. Implementation of Alternative B would facilitate coordination among Tribal Council, agencies, public, and other jurisdictional entities to meet identified goals and objectives on the Reservation and across the landscape.

The overall Desired Future Conditions for Alternative B are:

- To maintain the rural character of the Reservation,
- Restore and maintain as much of the Reservation ecology and biodiversity as possible in order to provide for Tribal subsistence and cultural uses of the resources,
- Assist with effective land use planning and resource management through cooperative efforts, and
- Work to achieve the 100-year DFCs in the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

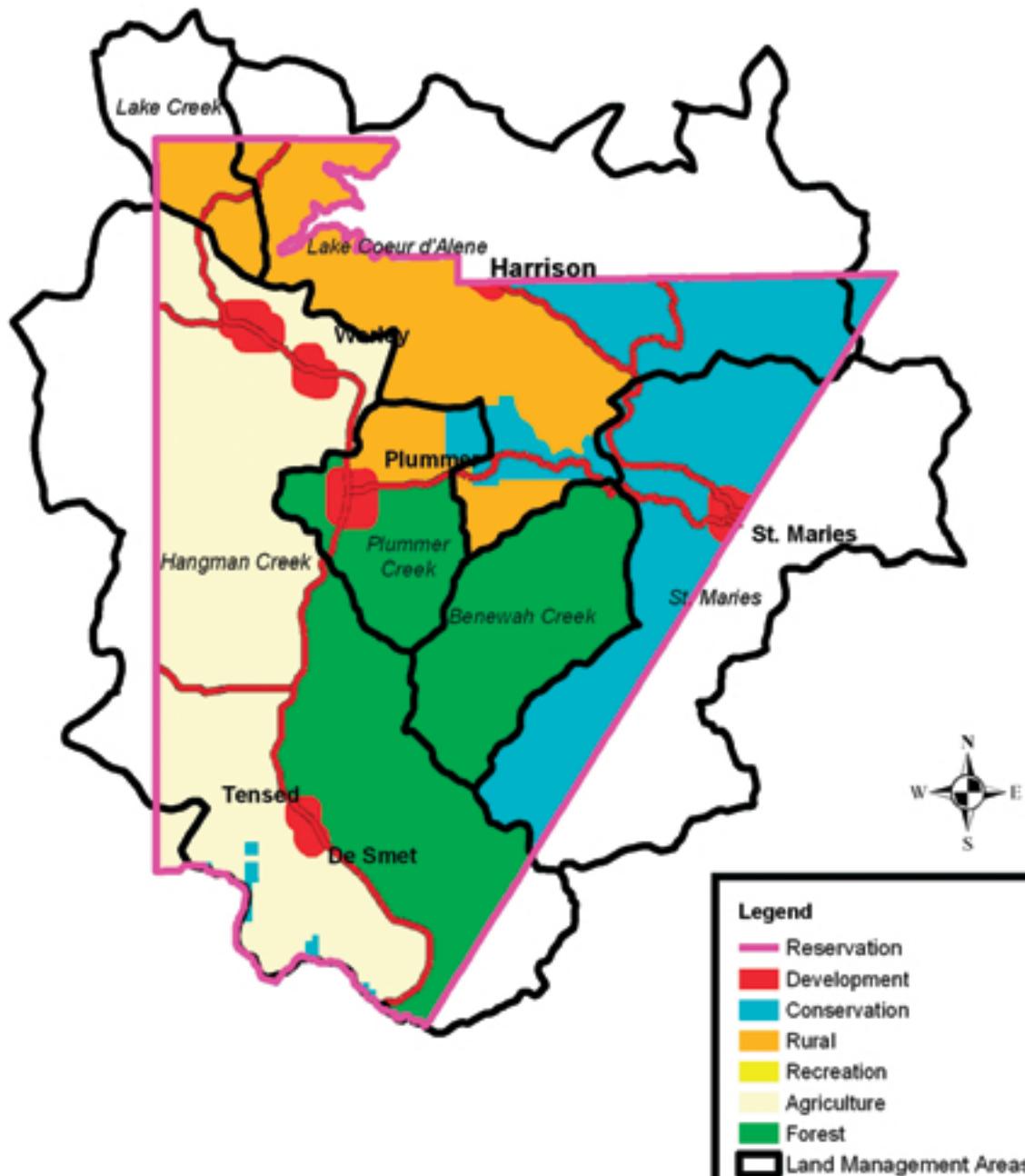
Land Use Recommendations

Using the LMRs described in Section 2.1, the Reservation has been divided into specific management areas in order to meet the 100–year DFCs for the landscape and Tribal culture resource categories and the 20–year goals for the natural and human resource categories common to all, as well as the specific goals in Alternative B. Although the land use recommendations outlined here pertain only to Reservation lands, these land uses are also recommended for application to each of the LMA watersheds beyond the Reservation boundaries (see Figure 2.1.1). Table 2.3.1, Land Management Recommendations Alternative B, displays the acreage associated with each management recommendation for the LMA watersheds.

Table 2.3.1 Land Management Recommendations by Watershed Alternative B (in Acres)

Watersheds	LMR1 Development	LMR2 Conservation	LMR3 Rural	LMR4 Recreation	LMR5 Agriculture	LMR6 Forest
Hangman Creek	6,204	1,152	0	0	92,565	44,324
Lake Creek	0	0	8,397	0	0	0
Plummer Creek	2,796	1,967	6,219	0	0	16,955
Benewah Creek	0	0	0	0	0	34,279
St. Maries/St. Joe	1,746	45,314	0	0	0	0
Lake Coeur d'Alene	390	27,716	46,507	0	0	0
Total	11,136	76,149	61,123	0	92,565	95,558

**Figure 2.3.1 Coeur d'Alene Tribe - IRMP
Alternative B**



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by j.twoteeth 2/3/03

Alternative C: Natural Resource Conservation (Figure 2.3.2)

This alternative recommends an emphasis on natural resource conservation while maintaining a working landscape for agriculture and forestry where compatible. For example, it is recommended that new development be discouraged and limited to designated and environmentally suitable areas, thereby minimizing resource disturbances and adverse environmental impacts. The Desired Future Conditions for Alternative C are restoration and maintenance of the Reservation's ecological integrity, to support to the greatest extent possible, continued Tribal cultural and subsistence use of resources by Tribal members. In addition, work to achieve the 100-year DFCs in the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

Land Use Recommendations

Using the LMRs described in Section 2.1, the Reservation has been divided into specific management areas in order to meet the 100–year DFCs for the landscape and culture resource categories and the 20–year goals for the natural and human resource categories common to all, as well as the specific goals and objectives of Alternative C. Although the land use recommendations outlined here pertain only to Reservation lands, these land uses are also recommended for application to each of the LMA watersheds beyond the Reservation boundaries (see Figure 2.1.1). Table 2.3.2, Land Management Recommendations Alternative C displays the acreage associated with each management recommendation for the LMA watersheds.

Alternative D: Growth and Development (Figure 2.3.3)

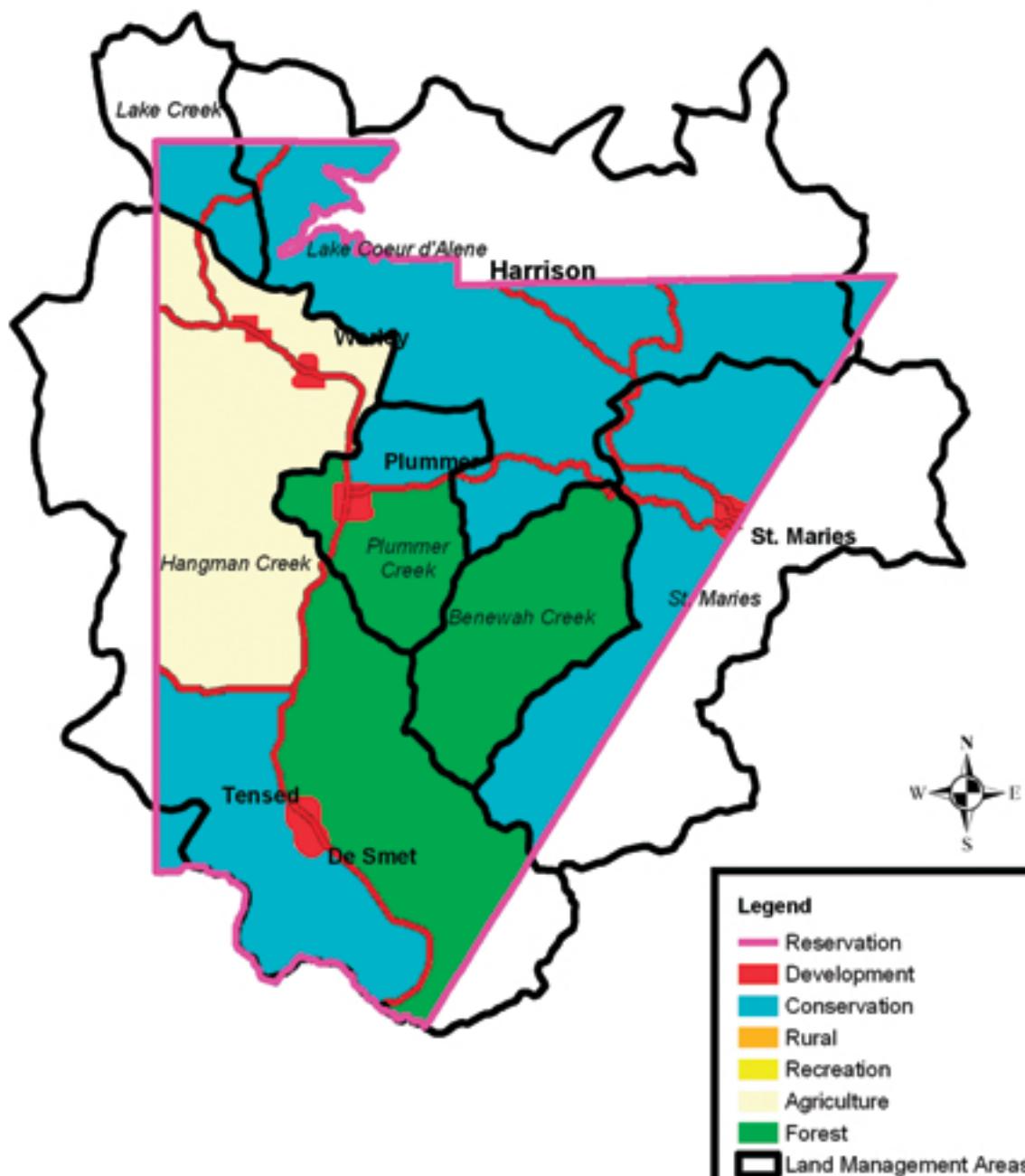
Table 2.3.2 Land Management Recommendations by Watershed Alternative C (in Acres)

<i>Watersheds</i>	<i>LMR1 Development</i>	<i>LMR2 Conservation</i>	<i>LMR3 Rural</i>	<i>LMR4 Recreation</i>	<i>LMR5 Agriculture</i>	<i>LMR6 Forest</i>
Hangman Creek	3,099	35,021	0	0	62,104	44,324
Lake Creek	0	8,397	0	0	0	0
Plummer Creek	1,168	8,511	0	0	0	17,966
Benewah Creek	0	0	0	0	0	34,279
St. Maries/St. Joe	1,110	45,950	0	0	0	0
Lake Coeur d'Alene	24	74,623	0	0	0	0
Total	5,401	172,502	0	0	62,104	96,569

This alternative recommends and provides guidance to maximize growth and development throughout the Reservation where it is not in conflict with either the natural and Tribal cultural resources, or existing land use designations and suitability.

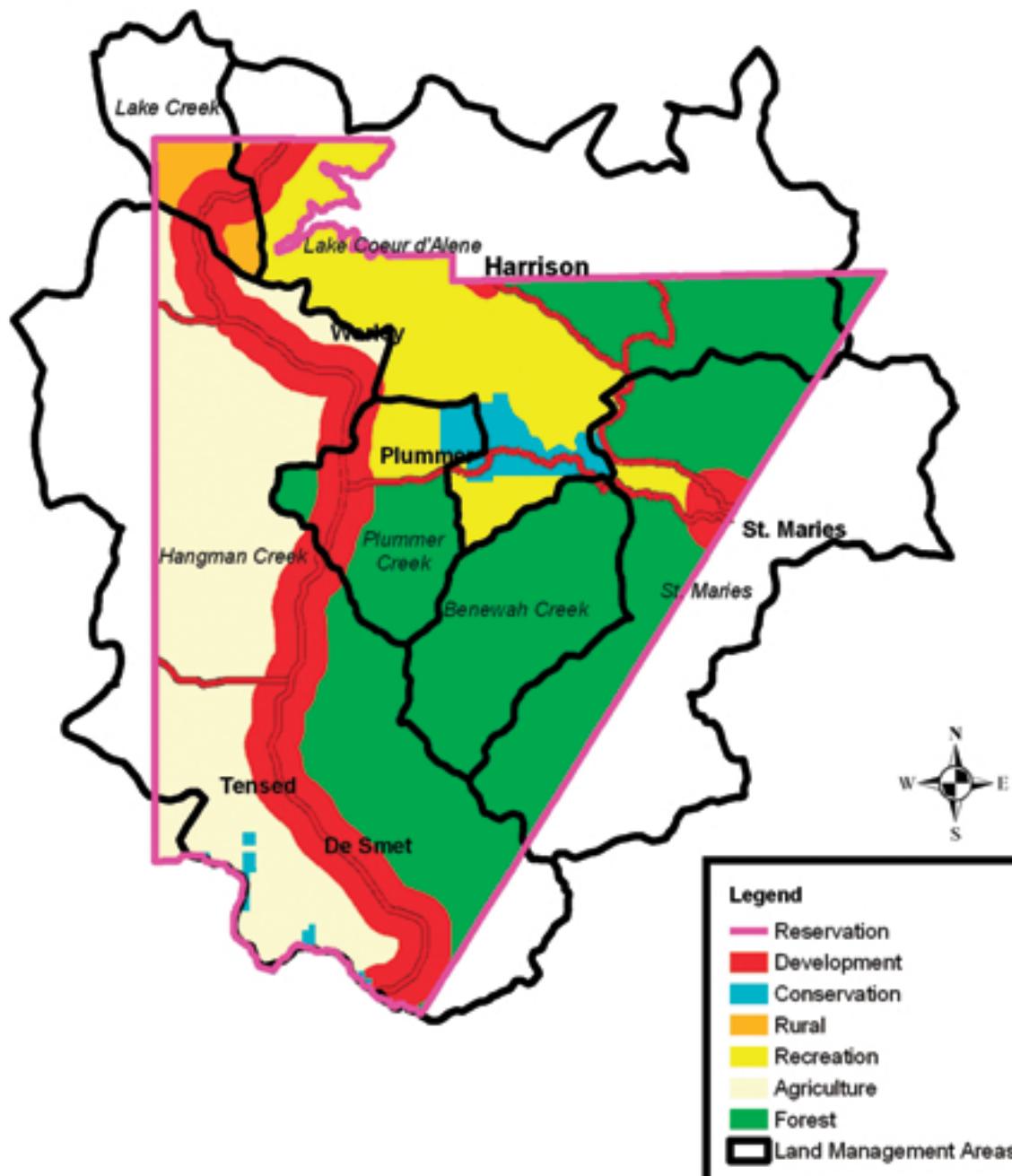
The Desired Future Conditions (DFCs) for Alternative D prioritize growth and development throughout the Reservation. This alternative retains Tribal cultural and natural resources that are currently designated for protection, restoration, or enhancement. However, growth and develop-

**Figure 2.3.2 Coeur d'Alene Tribe - IRMP
Alternative C**



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**Figure 2.3.3 Coeur d'Alene Tribe - IRMP
Alternative D**



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by j.twoteeth 2/3/03

ment would be the priority in other areas. In addition, work to achieve the 100-year DFCs in the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

Land Use Recommendations

Using the LMRs described in Section 2.1, the Reservation has been divided into specific management areas in order to meet the 100–year DFCs for the landscape and culture resource categories and the 20–year goals for the natural and human resource categories common to all, as well as the specific goals and objectives of Alternative D. Although the land use recommendations outlined here pertain only to Reservation lands, these land uses are also recommended for application to each of the LMA watersheds beyond the Reservation boundaries. (see Figure 2.1). Table 2.3.3, Land Management Recommendations Alternative D, displays the acreage associated with each management recommendation for the LMA watersheds.

Table 2.3.3 Land Management Recommendations by Watershed Alternative D (in Acres)

Watersheds	LMR1 Development	LMR2 Conservation	LMR3 Rural	LMR4 Recreation	LMR5 Agriculture	LMR6 Forest
Hangman Creek	40,356	1,176	0	0	72,791	31,824
Lake Creek	3,677	0	4,720	0	0	0
Plummer Creek	5,285	1,967	0	5,037	0	14,735
Benewah Creek	0	0	0	0	0	34,279
St. Maries/St. Joe	3,204	229	0	2,853	0	40,599
Lake Coeur d'Alene	3,387	5,843	88	43,063	0	2,197
Total	55,909	9,215	4,808	50,953	72,791	123,634



July 4th Celebration, 1922

2.4 Alternative Comparison

The following tables summarize the alternatives contained in the IRMP DPEIS.

Table 2.4.1 Compares the Land Management Recommendations for all alternatives in acres (N/A means not applicable).

<i>Land Management Recommendation</i>	<i>Alternative A No Action</i>	<i>Alternative B Preferred</i>	<i>Alternative C Conservation</i>	<i>Alternative D Growth</i>
Development LMR1	N/A	11,136	5,401	55,909
Conservation LMR2	N/A	76,149	172,502	9,215
Rural LMR3	N/A	61,123	0	4,808
Recreation LMR4	N/A	0	0	50,953
Agriculture LMR5	N/A	92,565	62,104	72,791
Forest LMR6	N/A	95,558	96,569	123,634



Ne'atsqhaqhst'm “Where Crows Call”

Table 2.4.2 Contains the Land Use 100-Year Desired Future Conditions and 20-Year Goals Common to All Alternatives.

<i>Land Management Recommendation</i>	<i>Alternative A No Action</i>	<i>Alternative B Preferred</i>	<i>Alternative C Conservation</i>	<i>Alternative D Growth</i>
Land Use Recommendations Common to All Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore and maintain Tribal cultural land use for subsistence activities as desired. • Maintain the rural character of the Reservation in all LMRs except for areas designated for development. • Encourage maintenance of existing farmland and forestland. • Encourage maintenance and restoration of wetlands, riparian areas, streams and forestland. • Discourage subdivision of property in all LMRs except for areas designated for development. • Develop a Land Use Plan for the Reservation, including a Shoreline Management Plan. • Develop open space plans for Reservation watersheds. • Utilize principles of conservation zoning to require conservation of open space identified in the plans when property is developed. 	Same as A	Same as A	Same as A

Table 2.4.3 compares the 100-Year Desired Future Conditions and 20-Year Goals for each Alternative.

Resource Category	Alternative A <i>No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)</i>	Alternative B <i>Preferred</i>	Alternative C <i>Conservation</i>	Alternative D <i>Growth</i>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Tribal involvement on all land use changes and development projects in the aboriginal territory and on the Reservation. • Increase Tribal staffing to consult on proposed developments throughout the aboriginal territory and on the Reservation. • Work with other entities to establish biodiversity corridors through already-developed areas that are linked with adjacent natural areas. 	Same as A	Same as A	Same as A
Culture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve, protect, manage, and enhance Tribal culture. • Aggressively work with private, local, and federal entities to protect and manage traditional cultural resources and sites. Increase awareness regarding the significance of these resources. • Provide for education of traditional practices and Tribal history to non-native people. • Protect sacred and culturally significant sites and properties through the Tribal cultural program. • Build a Tribal Interpretive Center. 	Same as A	Same as A

Natural Environment

Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At minimum, maintain air quality at the U.S. EPA status of a Class II Airshed (good airquality but not pristine). Continue to monitor and collect air quality and meteorological (weather) data.• Reassess guidelines for air pollutants on a continuing basis.• Continue to develop working relationships with federal, state and local entities to network and form resource directories for pollution sources.• Increase education, outreach and mitigation for indoor air quality problems.• Develop a Tribal program to address point sources of air pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work to improve air quality to protect human health and ecology.• Achieve reductions in air pollutants to work toward reclassifying the Reservation as a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Class I Airshed (pristine air quality and the same standard as found in most National Parks).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work to improve air quality to protect human health and ecology.• Achieve reductions in air pollutants to work toward reclassifying the Reservation as a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Class I Airshed (pristine air quality and the same standard as found in most National Parks).
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with the local, state, federal, and private entities for the restoration and maintenance of species and habitats.• Encourage community involvement in caring for the natural biodiversity on the Reservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and implement management plans to control non-native species of fish and wildlife by the year 2010.• Develop and implement management plans to control noxious weeds by the year 2005.• Continue to offer outreach programs for area residents and youth to share information about biodiversity.• Involve Tribal elders in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and implement management plans to control non-native species of fish and wildlife.• Develop and implement management plans to control noxious weeds.• Retain current biodiversity and existing restoration plans and strategies. Allow for planned growth which is compatible with biodiversity.

Table 2.4.3 (*continued*)

Resource Category (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Biodiversity (<i>cont.</i>)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">passing on knowledge of natural resources.Initiate an educational curriculum for area schools to raise student awareness of ecological processes, environmental potentials and plant and animal diversity. to raise student awareness of ecological processes, environmental potentials and plant and animal diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educate them about biodiversity.• Involve Tribal elders in passing on knowledge of natural resources.• Initiate an educational curriculum for area schools designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate the development of a shoreline management plan.• Implement and enforce the Tribe's encroachment program.• Monitor Lake conditions on an ongoing basis.• Create more opportunities for Tribal members to conduct subsistence activities in Coeur d' Alene Lake.• Manage commercial and recreational activities on Coeur d' Alene Lake. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate the development of a shoreline management plan.• Implement and enforce the Tribe's encroachment program.• Monitor Lake conditions on an ongoing basis.• Provide more opportunities for Tribal members to conduct subsistence activities in Coeur d' Alene Lake.• Manage commercial and recreational activities on Coeur d' Alene Lake. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate the development of a shoreline management plan.• Allow for moderate development and recreational growth along Coeur d' Alene Lake.• Emphasize recreation on Coeur d' Alene Lake as a higher priority than conservation.• Implement and enforce the Tribe's encroachment program.• Monitor Coeur d' Alene Lake conditions on an
Coeur d' Alene Lake		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continue to regulate all proposed encroachments within Tribal waters to provide safe recreational access, maintain shoreline beauty and protect biodiversity.Minimize pollution caused by watercraft.Promote active management and protection for native fishes in Coeur d' Alene Lake.Implement programs to reduce non-point source and nutrient pollution in Coeur d' Alene Lake to improve and maintain water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to regulate all proposed encroachments within Tribal waters to provide safe recreational access, maintain shoreline beauty and protect biodiversity.• Implement and enforce the Tribe's encroachment program.• Monitor Lake conditions for Tribal members to conduct subsistence activities in Coeur d' Alene Lake.• Manage commercial and recreational activities on Coeur d' Alene Lake.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate the development of a shoreline management plan.• Allow for moderate development and recreational growth along Coeur d' Alene Lake.• Emphasize recreation on Coeur d' Alene Lake as a higher priority than conservation.• Implement and enforce the Tribe's encroachment program.• Monitor Coeur d' Alene Lake conditions on an

			ongoing basis.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance opportunities for Tribal members to conduct subsistence activities.
		• Same as A	Same as A
	Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fire for ecological restoration activities. • Work cooperatively to protect all structures on the Reservation from fire damage. • Develop fuel breaks in wildland and urban interface and wildland areas to protect resource values and lives. • Develop a multi-year fire plan for prescribed burns and let burn activities for ecosystem maintenance, thereby reducing risks to wildland and urban interface areas. Draft the plan in coordination with other Tribal resource managers and with other entities' fire plans. • As areas are restored to pre-settlement fire regimes, fire will be used to maintain these conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as A
	Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Tribal Fisheries Management Plans to achieve 20-Year goals and 100-Year DFCs. • Restore, protect, expand and reestablish fish populations in select areas to sustainable levels to provide harvest opportunities. • Encourage community involvement in caring for native fish populations and habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore, and enhance existing terrestrial and aquatic fisheries habitat resources to meet increased demands (i.e. Tribal cultural, subsistence, and recreational) on these resources. • Restore bull trout populations to a level where adult escapement is well distributed, and at least six of the St. Joe River spawning

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Fish (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop cooperative agreements, design habitat restoration projects and pursue funding to accomplish fisheries goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> escapement is well distributed, and at least six of the St. Joe River spawning tributaries support healthy spawning populations at any one time, and spawning is occurring in the Coeur d'Alene River portion of the basin. Harvest 1,000 fish annually from the Coeur d'Alene subbasin by the year 2020. Protect and restore remaining stocks of genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout to ensure their continued existence in the basin. Maintain catch rates of over 1.0 fish per hour in the St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene and St. Maries Rivers. Produce an annual catch of over 1,000 fish in Coeur d'Alene Lake and an annual catch of 11,000 fish from Lake, Benewah, Evans and Alder Creeks. Achieve good fish population distribution throughout the tributaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> include Fighting Creek, Plummer Creek and Hells Gulch watersheds. Restore bull trout populations to a level where adult escapement is well distributed, and at least six of the St. Joe River spawning tributaries support healthy spawning populations at any one time, and spawning is occurring in the Coeur d'Alene River portion of the basin. Harvest 1,000 fish annually from the Coeur d'Alene subbasin by the year 2020. Protect stocks of genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout in Lake, Benewah, Evans and Alder Creeks to ensure their continued existence in the basin. Maintain catch rates of over 1.0 fish per hour in the St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene and St. Maries Rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tributaries support healthy spawning populations at any one time, and spawning is occurring in the Coeur d'Alene River portion of the basin. Protect stocks of genetically pure westslope cutthroat trout in Lake, Benewah, Evans and Alder Creeks to ensure their continued existence in the basin. Maintain catch rates of over 1.0 fish per hour in the St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene and St. Maries Rivers. Provide harvest opportunities that support limited Tribal subsistence activities and a limited sport-fisher harvest. Maintain fisheries for introduced species to include an annual harvest of greater than 100,000 kokanee, greater than 1,000 chinook salmon, greater than 10,000 rainbow trout in Coeur d'Alene Lake and an

- to the basin.
- Protect and enhance any remaining stocks of Redband trout or other salmonids present in the Hangman watershed. Specifically, achieve good spawning populations in Mission Creek, Sheep Creek, Nehchen Creek and Indian Creek. Achieve good rearing habitat in the mainstem of Hangman Creek to allow migration of trout from the Spokane River.
 - Provide both short and long-term harvest opportunities that support Tribal subsistence activities and a sport-angler harvest. Maintain fisheries for introduced species to include an annual harvest of greater than 500,000 kokanee, greater than 5,000 chinook salmon, greater than 10,000 rainbow trout in Tribal catch-out ponds, and an average catch rate of greater than 0.5 fish per hour for largemouth bass.
- annual catch of 15,000 fish from Lake, Benewah, Evans and Alder Creeks. Achieve good fish population distribution through out the tributaries to the basin.
- Protect and enhance any remaining stocks of Redband trout or other salmonids present in the Hangman watershed. Specifically, achieve good spawning populations in Mission Creek, Sheep Creek, Nehchen Creek and Indian Creek. Achieve good rearing habitat in the mainstem of Hangman Creek to allow migration of trout from the Spokane River.
 - Provide both short and long-term harvest opportunities that support Tribal subsistence activities and a sport-angler harvest. Maintain fisheries for introduced species to include an annual harvest of greater than 500,000 kokanee, greater than 5,000 chinook salmon, greater than 10,000 rainbow trout in Tribal catch-out ponds, and an average catch rate of greater than 0.5 fish per hour for largemouth bass.
- Tribal catch-out ponds, and an average catch rate of greater than 0.5 fish per hour for largemouth bass.
- Achieve good fish population distribution through out the tributaries to the basin.
- Protect and enhance any remaining stocks of Redband trout or other salmonids present in the Hangman watershed. Specifically, achieve good spawning populations in Mission Creek, Sheep Creek, Nehchen Creek and Indian Creek. Achieve good rearing habitat in the mainstem of Hangman Creek to allow migration of trout from the Spokane River.
 - Provide both short and long-term harvest opportunities that support Tribal subsistence activities and a sport-angler harvest. Maintain fisheries for introduced species to include an annual harvest of greater than 500,000 kokanee, greater than 5,000 chinook salmon, greater than 10,000 rainbow trout in Tribal catch-out ponds, and an average catch rate of greater than 0.5 fish per hour for largemouth bass.
- Tribal catch-out ponds, and an average catch rate of greater than 0.5 fish per hour for largemouth bass.

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Fish (<i>cont.</i>)		<p>kokanee, greater than 5,000 chinook salmon, greater than 10,000 rainbow trout in Tribal catch-out ponds, and an average catch rate of greater than 0.5 fish per hour for largemouth bass.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain areas designated for a single or multi-story well stocked forest, providing goods and resources to the community without seriously conflicting with other natural resource elements. Enhance multiple use goals and practices on allotments and Tribal trust lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain areas designated for a single or multi-story well stocked forest, providing goods and resources to the community without seriously conflicting with other natural resource elements. Enhance multiple use goals and practices on allotments and Tribal trust lands. Encourage forest restoration in identified areas where forested lands have been converted to agricultural areas. Coordinate Tribal forest management practices with private forest land owners on the Reservation to provide consistent management.
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement the Tribal Forest Management Plan on Tribal and allotted lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain areas designated for a single or multi-story well stocked forest, providing goods and resources to the community without seriously conflicting with other natural resource elements. Enhance multiple use goals and practices on allotments and Tribal trust lands. Encourage forest restoration in identified areas where forested lands have been converted to agricultural areas. Coordinate Tribal forest management practices with private forest land owners on the Reservation to provide consistent management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain areas designated for a single or multi-story well stocked forest, providing goods and resources to the community without seriously conflicting with other natural resource elements. Enhance multiple use goals and practices on allotments and Tribal trust lands. Encourage forest restoration in identified areas where forested lands have been converted to agricultural areas. Coordinate Tribal forest management practices with private forest land owners on the Reservation to provide consistent management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain areas designated for a single or multi-story well stocked forest, providing goods and resources to the community without seriously conflicting with other natural resource elements. Enhance multiple use goals and practices on allotments and Tribal trust lands. Encourage forest restoration in identified areas where forested lands have been converted to agricultural areas. Coordinate Tribal forest management practices with private forest land owners on the Reservation to provide consistent management.

<p>Minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any mining conducted on the Reservation should be done in a manner which does not negatively affect surrounding lands, waters, biotic, or cultural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate an interdisciplinary team and implement a program to review all proposed mining activities and assess potential impacts based on submitted work plans by the year 2006. • Develop a GIS database to track locations of all mining activities, including rock quarries and material sites. • Review the federal mining code, research developing a Tribal Mining Code and, if warranted, write a Tribal Mining Code. • Develop up to three additional Tribal aggregate mining sites (less than 5 acres each) when not in conflict with ecologically and culturally sensitive areas. • Formulate an interdisciplinary team and implement a program to review all proposed mining activities and assess potential impacts based on submitted work plans by the year 2006. • Develop a GIS database to track locations of all mining activities, including rock quarries and material sites. • Review the federal mining code, research developing a Tribal Mining Code and, if warranted, write a Tribal Mining Code. • Minimize new aggregate site development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow for mineral exploration and material site excavation that is compatible with cultural and ecological values through proper permitting. • Continue implementing general and specific restoration plans in key watersheds. • Continue current riparian conditions in key watersheds to identify areas that are in need of restoration and to identify areas that currently function properly and need protection by the year 2006. • Prepare and implement general and specific restoration plans in key watersheds.
		<p>Riparian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore and enhance riparian areas. • Encourage use of Tribal recommendations for minimum buffers on all Reservation streams (Appendix E). • Encourage community involvement in caring for riparian resources.

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Riparian (<i>cont.</i>)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare and implement general and specific restoration plans in key watersheds.• Develop a cost efficient means of replanting native vegetation and to stabilize streams in key watersheds.• Acquire riparian habitat for maintenance and/or restoration in key watersheds.• Acquire riparian habitat for maintenance and/or restoration in key watersheds. Work with landowners and agencies to provide cost share and incentives for riparian protection and restoration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a cost efficient means of replanting native vegetation and to stabilize streams in key watersheds.• Acquire riparian habitat for maintenance and/or restoration in key watersheds.• Work with landowners and agencies to provide cost share and incentives for riparian protection and restoration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reestablish trees or permanent cover on acreage with marginal soil classes.• Encourage more minimum till and/or no-till farming techniques.
Soil		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve soil fertility through the use and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs).• Improve soil permeability through the use and monitoring of BMPs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reestablish trees or permanent cover on acreage with marginal soil classes.• Promote more minimum till and/or no-till farming techniques.
Water		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with other entities and the public to restore Reservation water bodies to Tribal water quality standards. Coordinate with other entities and the public to bring the 303(d)-listed water bodies into compliance with water quality standards through the imple-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expand the Tribal Water Resource Program to bring Reservation streams and lakes into compliance with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards by the year 2024. Protect these streams and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow and meet minimum till and/or no-till farming techniques.• Encourage more minimum till and/or no-till farming techniques.• Encourage more minimum till and/or no-till farming techniques.• Expand the Tribal Water Resource Program to bring Reservation streams and lakes into compliance with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards. Protect these streams and lakes from

mentation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Tribal water quality standards.	lakes from anthropogenic (human-caused) pollution.	anthropogenic (human-caused) pollution.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage implementation of water quality-based BMPs on all Reservation streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with other entities and the public to restore and maintain wetlands. Restore proper functioning conditions to a minimum of 30 percent (estimated at 6,425 acres) of the native riparian/wetland habitats to support vertebrate species to support vertebrate species to that use these habitats by the year 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore proper functioning conditions to a minimum of 50 percent of the native riparian/wetland habitats to support vertebrate species that use these habitats. Restore proper functioning conditions to a minimum of 10 percent of the native riparian/wetland habitats to support the associated vertebrate species by the year 2024.
Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with other entities and the public to restore and maintain wildlife habitats and species across the Reservation, including Threatened and Endangered Species (TES). Provide short and long term harvest opportunities that support both subsistence activities and limited sport harvest. Continue to pursue and acquire funding to protect and/or restore key pieces of wildlife habitat such as wetlands, riparian areas and big game winter range. Encourage community involvement in caring for wildlife populations and habitats on the Reservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reintroduce as many of the native extirpated (locally extinct) wildlife species within the Reservation as possible. Control populations of non-native wildlife species within the Reservation, especially those that adversely affect native populations. Establish and implement annual population monitoring of culturally important native populations. Establish designated travel corridors that provide refuge for wildlife species. Quantify the effects of

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Wildlife (cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">predators on game species, particularly big game.• Establish a process of monitoring calving success on all big game species.• Designate summer and winter range for big game on the Reservation and manage fires and forest harvest to maximize forage availability on summer ranges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">predators on game species, particularly big game.• Establish a process of monitoring calving success on all big game species.• Designate summer and winter range for big game on the Reservation and manage fires and forest harvest to maximize forage availability on summer ranges.• Adjust road closures as necessary to ensure protection of wildlife populations during critical periods.• Protect and restore a minimum of 1000 acres of Palouse Steppe.• Designate 1000 acres of moist coniferous forest for development of old growth conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">development of old growth conditions.• Designate 500 acres of low elevation dry forest habitat for development of old growth open woodland conditions.• Adjust road closures as necessary to ensure protection of wildlife populations during critical periods.• Protect and restore a minimum of 1500 acres of Palouse Steppe.• Designate 2000 acres of moist coniferous forest for development of old growth conditions.• Designate 5000 acres of low elevation dry forest habitat for development of old growth open woodland conditions.

Human Environment

<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce soil erosion through implementation of agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs). • Encourage planting of perennial crops and utilizing no-till farming practices to reduce soil erosion. • Continue to research alternatives to agricultural field burning. • If feasible alternatives to agricultural field burning are developed, then implement them to reduce emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain existing farmland for future generations, restore marginal farmlands to forest lands. Continue to grow wheat, barley, lentils, peas and grass seed. • Reduce agricultural-related erosion by 25 percent by the year 2024. • Reduce the application of chemicals by 50 percent on agricultural lands by the year 2024. • Evaluate Tribal agricultural lands for productivity and determine the suitability of other resource values by the year 2006. • Work with other entities and the public to evaluate private, non-Trust agricultural lands for productivity and to develop management recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain existing farmland and allow for expansion where it is economically and ecologically feasible. • Continue to grow wheat, barley, lentils, peas, and grass seed on suitable lands only. • Reduce agricultural related erosion by use of BMPs. • Allow chemical applications where it does not affect cultural and ecological values. Reduce agricultural chemical application by 10 percent. • Work with other entities and the public to evaluate private, non-Trust agricultural lands for productivity and to develop management recommendations.
<p>Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate land use and development patterns (planning and implementation) between the Tribe, other entities and the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage well thought out development projects in designated areas through sound planning. • Develop visually pleasing buildings that are complete. • Allow for controlled, well thought out construction in designated areas through sound planning. • Develop visually pleasing buildings that are complete.

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category <i>(and Common to All Alternatives)</i>	Alternative A <i>No Action</i>	Alternative B <i>Preferred</i>	Alternative C <i>Conservation</i>	Alternative D <i>Growth</i>
Development (<i>cont.</i>)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentary to the natural and cultural setting in environmentally suited areas. Provide for a Tribal culturally specific built environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mentary to the natural and cultural setting in environmentally suited areas in LMR1: Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative energy and fuel sources such as wind, solar, hydrogen and others. Promote the research and use of alternative technology to conserve energy and other resources. Regulate the use and transport of nuclear materials on or through the Reservation consistent with federal law. Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative energy and fuel sources such as wind, solar, hydrogen, and others. Promote the research and use of alternative technology to conserve energy and other resources. Regulate the use and transport of nuclear materials on or through the Reservation consistent with federal law. Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative forms of energy. Explore all options for energy development.
Energy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative energy and fuel sources such as wind, solar, hydrogen and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative energy and fuel sources such as wind, solar, hydrogen, and others. Promote the research and use of alternative technology to conserve energy and other resources. Regulate the use and transport of nuclear materials on or through the Reservation consistent with federal law. Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative energy and fuel sources such as wind, solar, hydrogen, and others. Promote the research and use of alternative technology to conserve energy and other resources. Regulate the use and transport of nuclear materials on or through the Reservation consistent with federal law. Research, develop, and promote the use of alternative forms of energy. Explore all options for energy development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as A

systems, food service facilities and community buildings for optimal public health and safety.

- Strengthen the collaboration between Tribal Environmental Health, Benewah Medical Center and the State of Idaho's Panhandle Health District.
- Work to eliminate the installation and operation of sub-standard water and sewer systems.
- Eliminate vector-borne illnesses on the Reservation through the use of integrated programs for pest control, habitat management, and public education.
- Develop programs to deal with chemical and physical hazards, including hazardous chemical spills, household hazardous chemicals, and preventable injuries.
- Assist in the process to design, construct, and operate public water recreation facilities (including swimming pools, spas, waterslides, spray pools, and bathing beaches) to meet or exceed all applicable standards for sanitation and safety. Reduce or eliminate water-borne illnesses associated with these types of facilities.
- Clearly define and expand the role of the Tribal Environmental Health Program.

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Environmental Health <i>(cont.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect data on potential contaminants and, if found, eliminate or mitigate.• Continue State/Tribal cooperation with Idaho State inspections.• Develop Tribal primacy where desirable and feasible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow for housing development where it is not in conflict with existing cultural and ecological values.• Work with other entities and the public to establish habitat corridors and provide open space.• Protect fish and wildlife habitat during construction using BMPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same as B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with other entities and the public to establish habitat corridors and provide open space.• Protect fish and wildlife habitat during construction using BMPs.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement the Tribal Housing Authority Indian Housing Plan.• Coordinate with other entities and the public to incorporate conservation subdivision designs into housing developments.• Work with other entities and the public to create consistency between Tribal and non-Tribal housing plans, especially for the location and density of new housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect fish and wildlife habitat during construction using BMPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same as B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discourage developing new infrastructure except in LMR1: Development areas.• Ensure that the transportation, power and telecommunications infrastructure supports the Tribal Government, public safety personnel (fire/medical/police), medical facilities, educational institutes, planned new development, Reservation communities, Tribe's transportation plan.
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare a power and telecommunications master plan and incorporate it into the Tribal Comprehensive Plan, and Tribal Code.• Work with Tribal and non-Tribal governments and the public to develop a coordinated transportation management plan for the Reservation.• Continue to update and implement the Tribe's transportation plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that the transportation, power and telecommunications infrastructure supports the Tribal Government, public safety personnel (fire/medical/police), medical facilities, educational institutes, new development, and Reservation communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build a transportation, power and telecommunications infrastructure to support the Tribal Government, public safety personnel (fire/medical/police), medical facilities, educational institutes, new development, and Reservation communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate a water/sewer management plan with counties and cities within the Reservation. • Provide universal broadband services that are suitable for a rural population. • Provide universal broadband services that are capable of integrating voice, data, and video, as well as other emerging technologies. • Provide universal broadband services that are capable of integrating voice, data, and video, as well as other emerging technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide universal broadband services that are capable of integrating voice, data, and video, as well as other emerging technologies. • Continue to maintain, enforce and update the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Code and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) on Circuit Rider Cooperating Reservations. • Continue compliance use inspections and follow-up inspections. • Continue to communicate with nationwide Tribal pesticide enforcement programs through existing networks such as TPPC and the ITEP.
Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build/enhance relationships with the regulated community regarding Tribal pesticide enforcement activities on the Reservation. • Enhance relationships with the Idaho State pesticide program to improve communication and cooperative investigations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as B • Continue to maintain, enforce and update the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Code and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) on Circuit Rider Cooperating Reservations. • Continue compliance use inspections and follow-up inspections. • Continue to communicate with nationwide Tribal pesticide enforcement programs through existing networks such as Tribal Pesticide Program Council (TPPC) and the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP).

Table 2.4.3 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action (and Common to All Alternatives)	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the Reservation segment of the “Trail of the Coeur d’Alenes.” Work closely with the State of Idaho to assure a seamless connection between State and Tribal portions of the Trail of the Coeur d’Alenes. Develop a Tribal Recreation Plan. Identify and develop additional recreational sites and parks as desired and appropriate. Develop a boat launch and campsite. Aid in the development of Camp Larson (recreation facility) planning and operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a State/Tribal trail management plan for the Trail of the Coeur d’Alenes. Develop and update recreation codes that meet the needs of future Tribal activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as B, plus Expand recreational use areas throughout the Reservation.
Solid and Hazardous Waste		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly store, transport, handle, and dispose of hazardous materials on the Reservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as A

2.5 Implementation, Monitoring and Amendment Process for all Alternatives

Implementation and Monitoring

Once a decision has been made by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs on which alternative is selected, a Record of Decision will be issued and published in the Federal Register. Once the decision is finalized, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process will be concluded. Once the NEPA process is completed, the Tribe will write the Integrated Resource Management Plan based upon the decision.

The implementation and monitoring plan is detailed in Appendix F of the complete IRMP DPEIS and will be contained in the Integrated Resource Management Plan. This implementation and monitoring plan includes which Tribal program and/or department is responsible for implementing and monitoring each goal contained in the IRMP. An annual progress report on implementation and monitoring of the Plan will be collated by the Environmental Programs Office in the Natural Resource Department and delivered by the Natural Resource Director to the Tribal Council. This report will consist of information from each program or department that is responsible for goal implementation and will be as quantitative as possible.

It will be the responsibility of each Tribal program and department to be aware of the goals in the IRMP and to monitor specific resource or development activities for consistency with the decision in the DPEIS and the direction that will be outlined in the IRMP.

Amendment Process

The Integrated Resource Management Plan, once it is written and approved, is expected to guide management of Tribal natural, environmental and Tribal cultural resources for the next 20 years. However, there may be a need to make small or large changes to the Plan prior to its revision in 20 years.

Amendments may be made at any time by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council. If the proposed amendments are sufficiently large enough to change the overall direction of the Tribe's management or if the issue is controversial, then the Environmental Programs Office in the Natural Resource Department may propose holding one or more public meetings to obtain input from Tribal members and other interested public. The Tribal Council will approve holding public meetings as appropriate or as mandated by applicable law.

3.0 Affected Environment

The purpose of the Affected Environment chapter in the IRMP DPEIS is to describe the existing or affected environment, including conditions and trends that could be affected by the alternatives. The description's focus is the lands and waters of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation but includes the Tribe's aboriginal territory where appropriate.

The Affected Environment chapter focuses on those portions of the environment that are directly related to the conditions and resource categories being addressed by the alternatives with

the exception of the addition of the Land Use, Social and Economics categories. The description is not meant to be a complete portrait of the study area, but is intended to portray the conditions and trends of most concern to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the public and agencies involved in the management of the Reservation at the broad scale.

4.0 Environmental Consequences

This section in the Summary of the IRMP DPEIS describes the environmental consequences, or potential impacts, on the natural, Tribal cultural and human environment on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation from implementation of the alternatives considered in this Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS).

For each topic, the impact analysis follows the same general approach. First, the regulations and policies that guide impact assessment are identified, and specific impact thresholds for intensity of impacts are documented. A study area, or area of impact analysis, is also specified for each topic and impact duration definitions (short-term, long-term) are established for many of the resource categories. Impacts are then identified and assessed based on these definitions and criteria, a review of relevant scientific literature, previously prepared environmental documents, especially the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Environmental Action Plan (EAP) Assessment of Environmental Concerns on and near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation report (2000), and the best professional judgment of Interdisciplinary Team resource specialists.

Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 compare the environmental, social, and economics consequences of the alternatives.



Wapato, Hawley's Landing

Table 4.1.1 is a comparison of the environmental consequences of each alternative.

<i>Resource Category</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Alternative A No Action</i>	<i>Alternative B Preferred</i>	<i>Alternative C Conservation</i>	<i>Alternative D Growth</i>
Landscape	• Habitat loss, fragmentation, and native species decline.	Major	Moderate	Minor	Major
Culture	• The alteration of resource conditions related to the Tribe's subsistence activities, cultural practices, and beliefs.	Major	Moderate	Minor	Major
Cultural Resources	• Changes in land use, expansion of development, and loss of structure or place. • Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.	Adverse Effect	No Adverse Effect	No Adverse Effect	Adverse Effect
<i>Natural Environment</i>					
Air Quality	• Compliance with the Clean Air Act.	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Major
Biodiversity	• The loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, and migration corridor loss of connectivity from agriculture, forestry, recreation, human population growth, roads, and other human impacts.	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Major
Coeur d'Alene Lake	• Changes in quality of habitat for native species. • Changes in water quality parameters. • Number of encroachments on Tribal waters. • Trends in recreational use of the Lake. • Ability to conduct Tribal cultural and subsistence activities on the Lake.	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Major

Table 4.1.1 (continued)

Resource Category	• Indicator	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
Fire	• Changes or loss of habitat from fire and fire suppression. • Changes in agricultural lands from continued burning.	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Fish	• Loss of naturally producing populations of native fish. • Change (increase or decrease) in abundance and distribution of native fish. • Watershed road density. • Riparian road index. • Percent altered riparian vegetation. • Equivalent clearcut area.	Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor	Major
Forest	• Forest diversity in terms of structure, density and distribution. • Loss of old growth and age class distribution of the forested areas. • Sustainable yield in forested areas.	Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor	Major
Minerals	• Number of new mining sites (aggregate) on the Reservation.	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Riparian	• Loss of riparian habitats and shoreline areas.	Moderate	Adverse	Moderate Beneficial	Major Beneficial
Soil	• Erosion potential and rates. • Loss of chemical fertility, organic matter, and microorganisms.	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Moderate
Water	• Impacts on water quality and quantity from agricultural practices, transportation systems, forestry practices,	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Major

water systems, human habitation, and other human impacts.

Wetlands	Moderate	No impact	No impact	Major
			• Loss of wetlands from agriculture, forestry, transportation, grazing, human habitation, and other human impacts.	
Wildlife	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Moderate Beneficial	Major adverse
			• Impacts on native wildlife species and native wildlife species, habitat from agricultural practices, forestry practices, transportation systems, recreation practices and human habitation.	
TES Species				
Gray Wolf	No effect	No effect	No effect	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Bald Eagle	May affect, not likely to adversely affect	May affect, not likely to adversely affect	May affect, likely to beneficially affect	May affect, likely to adversely affect
Canada lynx	No effect	No effect	No effect	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Bull Trout	May affect, not likely to adversely affect	May affect, not likely to beneficially affect	May affect, likely to beneficially affect	May affect, likely to adversely affect
Water howellia	No effect	No effect	No effect	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Ute Ladies' Tresses	No effect	No effect	No effect	May affect, not likely to adversely affect

Table 4.1.1 (continued)

Resource Category	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B Preferred	Alternative C Conservation	Alternative D Growth
• Indicator				
<i>Human Environment</i>				
Agriculture				
• Changes in acreage of agricultural lands within the Reservation.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Major
Development				
• Loss of natural environment to development.	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Negligible
Energy				
• Number or acres in use for energy transmission or development.	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Negligible
Environmental Health				
• Continuation and expansion of the Tribal Environmental Health Program.	Negligible (Beneficial)	Negligible (Beneficial)	Negligible (Beneficial)	Negligible (Beneficial)
• Improvement in Reservation morbidity and mortality statistics affected by on-going environmental health programs.				
• Sustained improvement in mean inspection scores for all types of facilities undergoing routine environmental health and safety inspections.				
• Development of baseline statistical data for all environmental health core program areas.				
• Reduction in preventable injuries attributable to chemical and/or physical hazards.				
• Improvement in chemical and bacteriological water quality for individual water systems.				
• Clean up of existing open dumpsites and monitoring of potentially hazardous abandoned landfill sites.				
• Increased public/environmental health awareness resulting				

from health education and community outreach activities.

Housing	• The number, type, and location of new houses and subdivisions.	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Negligible
Infrastructure	• Number of acres used for infrastructure.	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Negligible
Pesticides	• The extent or area of pesticides use. • The type and effects of pesticides used.	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Negligible
Recreation	• Changes in acreages and number of developed recreation and water recreation facilities and locations.	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Negligible
Solid and Hazardous Waste	• Amount of solid waste generated on the Reservation. • Amount of hazardous materials stored on or transported through the Reservation.	Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial
Land Use.	• Changes in land use from current land use	Moderate short-term Major long-term	Moderate	Minor	Major

Table 4.1.2 Social and Economics Consequences for each alternative.

<i>Quality of Life Criteria</i>	<i>Alternative A</i>	<i>Alternative B</i>	<i>Alternative C</i>	<i>Alternatives Considered</i>	
				<i>Alternative D</i>	
<i>Economic & Subsistence</i>	Moderate damage to subsistence resources. Minor declines in fairness and equity. Minor expansion in ability to earn a living.	Moderate improvements in quality of subsistence resources, fairness and equity.	Major improvements in quality of subsistence resources, fairness and equity.	Major damage to subsistence resources. Moderate decline in fairness and equity. Minor expansion in ability to earn a living.	Major damage to subsistence resources. Moderate decline in fairness and equity. Minor expansion in ability to earn a living.
<i>Spiritual / Moral</i>	Moderate damage to culture, traditions, and religion. Minor improvement in freedom to make private choices.	Moderate improvements in protection of culture, traditions, and religion. Minor restrictions on freedom to make private choices.	Major improvements in the protection of culture, traditions, and religion. Minor restrictions on freedom to make private choices.	Major damage to the protection of culture, traditions, and religion. No restrictions on freedom to make private choices.	Major damage to the protection of culture, traditions, and religion. No restrictions on freedom to make private choices.
<i>Aesthetics</i>	Moderate damage to the recreation, natural beauty; open space.	Moderate improvements in natural beauty, open space, and recreation opportunities.	Major improvements in natural beauty, open space, and recreation opportunities.	Major damage to natural beauty, open space and undeveloped recreation opportunities.	Major damage to natural beauty, open space and undeveloped recreation opportunities. Moderate expansion of commercial recreation.
<i>Community Well-Being</i>	Moderate damage to future generations, cultural diversity, and land integrity.	Moderate improvements in projection of future generations, cultural diversity, and land integrity.	Major improvements in protection of future generations, cultural diversity, and land integrity.	Major damage to future generations, cultural diversity, and land integrity.	Major damage to future generations, cultural diversity, and land integrity.

Table 4.1.2 (cont.)

Quality of Life Criteria	Alternatives Considered			
	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<i>Personal Well-Being</i>	Minor improvements in income. Minor threats to health and peace of mind.	Minor improvements in income. Maintenance of health and peace of mind.	Negligible improvements in income. Improvement in health and peace of mind.	Minor improvements in income. Moderate threats to health and peace of mind.
<i>Indicators:</i>				
Impacts:	Moderate negative	Moderate positive	Major positive	Major negative

- Changes in rural character of the quality of life.
- Change and composition of population.
- Change, quality, and distribution of employment opportunities.
- Change and distribution of real personal income.